

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES COMPANY
TIMES BUILDING,
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year. THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail. Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, postoffice order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 540; editorial rooms, No. 936.

Specimen copies free.

All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK BUREAU, G. M. BRENNAN, MANAGER, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 100 SYCAMORE STREET.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean (radically Radical) grows desperate over the rout of its party, and thus insults the American people. In a piece of doggerel, headed "No Apologies," it says:

"Defeated; no apologies.
A noble party stands;
It gave a land prosperity,
It fears no reprimands."

Its leaders sat upon a throne
Of freedom's branches braid;
The chalice of enlightenment
Outpoured its gems unstayed.

The pearls were cast before the swine
Besmear'd with ancient mud,
Outbelched from mediæval nooks
By progress' kick and thud."

The Republican party gave the country beautiful pearls, to be sure. A robber tariff, which despoiled the many for the benefit of a few, in return for which those few were to contribute liberally to Republican campaign funds; shameless corruption of the ballot-box, and carrying elections by fraud, bayonets and bludgeons. These are the "pearls" cast before the American "people" by the Republican party, and they are beautiful, indeed. But how will the free citizens of this Republic relish being called "swine" for not prizing such infamous relics of Radicalism?

The Boston Morning Journal affords a fine specimen of that unblushing impudence which has long been characteristic of Radicalism. It asks:

"Will the Fifty-third Congress beat the billion dollar record of the Fifty-second? And if it does, where will the money come from?"

Here is a Republican paper actually rejoicing in the ignominy of its own party. It knows that all that approached to a "billion record" in the Fifty-second Congress was due to the infamous legacy bequeathed it by the Fifty-first, and when it asks "where will the money come from?" it exults over the criminal recklessness of that same Fifty-first Congress, which squandered a surplus of \$100,000,000 left in the Treasury by a Democratic administration and left in its stead a deficit. Could even Radical cheek go further?

United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, is an ardent Republican, but he gives an excellent reason why the Democrats were successful and the Republicans defeated at the recent election. He says that the main cause of Republican discomfiture was that "the people were defeated at Minneapolis and the politicians were beaten at Chicago. The machine won at Minneapolis and the machine was broken at Chicago."

Truer words were never uttered. This was emphatically the people's year, and the machine was, in the street parlance of the day, decidedly not in it.

If the estimates of the House Committee on Appropriations are true, it is likely that there will be a deficiency of \$36,000,000 in the Treasury on account of pensions. This, in addition to an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for pensions for the next fiscal year, and the necessary appropriations for the support of the Government, with reduced imports caused by the McKinley law, makes the situation very serious. This is the legacy the billion dollar Congress has left the country.

The Brazilian Government is engaged in the rather unusual business of moving its capital from Rio de Janeiro to the plateau of Goyez, in the centre of the republic. This is in accordance with one of the special provisions of the new constitution. It means a move of more than a thousand miles, but the new location is not only a more central one, but it is more secure against hostile attacks, and is more healthful for these whose duties make them forced residents of the capital.

Cholera is reported on the increase in Holland, Hungary and France. From the two first of these thousands of immigrants come to the United States each year, and it is not too early to begin the work of guarding against the dread disease. The way to fight cholera is to prevent it. It feeds on filth, and the way to prevent it is to keep everything clean. Richmond lacks a great deal of being clean.

THE GIFT BEARING GREEKS.

Any one who has ever read the Aeneid of Virgil is familiar with the saying: "I fear the Greeks bearing gifts," used in connection with the wooden horse which the Greeks sent to Troy, and which afterwards caused the complete overthrow of the Trojans. And so, now the Democrats may well utter the same sentiment when they read Republican papers urging them on to calling an extra session of Congress.

Even the New York Tribune presumes to give such advice to the Democracy. Without apparently recognizing the stern fact that the people have relegated them to the rear, in all likelihood, forever, that and several other papers of its ilk oracularly issue orders to the Democrats for a special session of Congress just after the 4th of March, "in order that the popular demand of Tariff Revision may be speedily complied with." One would hardly expect, under existing circumstances, to hear the special organ of Whitelaw Reid thus solemnly uttering notes of warning to the Democrats:

"It must presently dawn upon the minds of Democratic statesmen that any postponement of the relief they have so solemnly promised is sure to be interpreted by the voters as evidence of insincerity. The average voter is certain to conclude that the Democratic statesman would not be slow to deluge the people with blessings if he could. The real trouble, the voters will perceive, is that the Democratic statesman does not believe half he has been saying, and is very much in doubt in his private mind whether the measures he has proposed and clamorously advocated can be enacted with any safety. Heretofore Democrats have been able to answer all prayers and appeals with the plea that the Republicans were in the way. They had the Senate or the presidency, and nothing could be finally accomplished so that its good results would be made manifest, and meanwhile the fear of evil would result in evil. But now that excuse is gone. The Democratic statesman must act, or make voters understand that he has no faith in the measures he has proposed and does not dare to test them."

It does not require the wisdom of a Solomon to see through the animus of the organ of the badly beaten hero of Ophir farm, in thus urging an extra session. Its manifest object is to catch the Democratic party in a trap, and nothing would delight the souls of itself and its fellows more than to see the new administration suffer from the inevitable shock which would be occasioned by a too sudden reversal of the policy under which the business of the country has been conducted for the last four years, and to which that business has necessarily accommodated itself.

What these Republican organs wish the Democrats to do is the very thing they do not propose to do. Mr. Cleveland, in his remarks before the New York Chamber of Commerce, distinctly stated that he intended to be scrupulously careful of protecting the business interests of the country. "I beg leave to assure you," said he, at the close of his address, "that though I may not soon meet you again on an occasion like this, I shall remember with peculiar pleasure the friends made among your membership, and shall never allow myself to be heedless of the affairs you so worthily hold in your keeping."

So the Tribune and its brother Republicans, who are so eager to see the Democrats make a fatal blunder, may possess their souls in peace, because they have it from the lips of Mr. Cleveland himself that he proposes to make haste very slowly. In the meantime we commend to them the following, from another Republican paper, the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, which gives them excellent advice when it says:

"The Republican party, during the next four years, will have its hands full getting the pieces together, in repairing the damage, and in the performance of its own legitimate functions as an outside watchman. There should be no extra session of Congress, and no political conspiracy, in or out of that body, to create demoralization in the public mind."

IN THE PEOPLE WE PUT OUR TRUST.

The most important lesson which the recent election teaches is that the people can be implicitly trusted to set government to rights where it goes astray. The people are long-suffering and forbearing, but when a party in power has taken advantage of its trust, and, unmindful of its duty as a trustee to the public, has administered government to forward private and personal ends, the people can be trusted with perfect confidence to overthrow that party when they come finally to understand the situation, and to send another to headquarters commissioned to have justice done. This is the great, and, to the patriot, the all-grateful lesson of the late election. Mr. Lincoln never uttered wiser words than when he said: "You may fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." When the people understand the case they may be relied upon to do the thing which is right.

Party conventions to nominate candidates for office are of comparatively recent date. Prior to 1824, when the successor to Mr. Monroe was to be elected, it had been customary for the Democratic members of Congress to hold a caucus and nominate the party's candidate for the Presidency, but the caucus had by that time fallen into such disrepute that Mr. Crawford, who was that year nominated by it, was entirely overshadowed in the popular vote. From that time dates the party conventions for nominating candidates for the Presidency.

There is very little in Greg's delightful History of the United States, just republished by Messrs. West, Johnston & Co., of this city, connected with the history of the country in the past seventy-five years that we can find any fault with. Indeed, it is so entirely fair to our people, and so clearly and charmingly written that we wish we could see it in every Southern home, but speaking of the abandonment of the caucus system of nominations and the substitution of the convention system, Greg says (Vol. 2, pp. 5 and 6):

"The spirit of Jacksonian Democracy revolted from the guidance of the congressional caucuses, in which statesmen and natural spokesmen of each party had till 1824-3 nominated presidential candidates. Nominations and programmes must originate with the people. As neither ideas nor action can really so originate, the pretence of spontaneous popular impulse only transfers the real initiative, from responsible statesmen to anonymous journalists, electioneers and trading politicians. The control of the conventions which henceforth acted in the name of parties, the mastery of the machine of politics, passed into the hands of men who, each in his way, city, county or State, made a profession of deceiving the people, and who must live by their trade."

This is, beyond doubt, the aristocratic idea of democratic institutions. But a

democratic journal like The Times—Democratic intus et in cute—takes no share or lot in any such opinion. The Times has the profoundest confidence in the final action of the people which will always be ultimately right when they understand the issues.

The two circumstances of, first, the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and second, his election, prove this conclusion to a demonstration. He was nominated by the people over the opposition of the politicians, the ring men and the heelers, and he was then triumphantly elected by the people in spite of all that machine politics, money, and corrupt methods could do to defeat him. His nomination and election will stand forever as a testimonial to the value and importance of a system which resorts directly to the people for instructions in whatever relates to the rule of themselves.

THE WATER GAS PLANT.

The city of Richmond is to be congratulated on the action of its Board of Aldermen Monday night, in voting an appropriation of \$25,000 to create a water gas plant. This plant, which can be erected for the sum appropriated, will obviate the necessity of building another gas holder for the present works, which would cost \$110,000. It will furnish gas enough for every possible demand in Richmond, Manchester and Barton Heights, and it will reduce the cost of gas to housekeepers nearly one-half. The statements that water gas is in any way offensive when mixed with coal gas are entirely without foundation. It is very largely used in almost all the large cities of the Union, and it gives entire satisfaction. The other statement that the creation of a water gas plant would, in a measure, subject us to the dictation of a monopoly, the Standard Oil Company, is equally without foundation. Using coal only from which to make gas, we are now, in fact, subject to the dictation of a monopoly. Consequently, we are compelled to pay about a dollar more per ton for the coal we use in manufacturing gas than that company charges for the same coal delivered on board of vessels at Newport News. But, if we have a water gas plant, we should have two sources of material from which to make our gas, instead of one, and we should, therefore, instead of passing under the yoke of monopoly, escape from such a yoke that now rests on our neck.

Mr. Taylor stated the whole argument against the water gas plant Monday night, when he said that it would cause twelve or fifteen of the present employees of the gas works to lose their employment. The employees of the gas works touch every quarter of the city. They are all active politicians, and all make common cause to save the twelve or fifteen that will have to go. They thus overawe and intimidate the Council and bully it out of the performance of a plain duty. Economy in city government is to have no consideration when the other scale contains the question of jobs of a dozen city employees. This is intolerable. If the city must support these persons, let it be done by an appropriation for them. But do not let the city be held behind in the race of progress to retain employment for fifteen men.

The Water-Gas Appropriation, RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 15, 1892.

Editor Times:

The passage of the appropriation for the water-gas plant by the Board of Aldermen shows that that body is alive to the interests of the city and that it will be governed only by what is best for the public good, and not by the demands made by a few public servants who have "soft snaps" now and desire to keep them. Water-gas has been used in connection with coal-gas in all progressive cities for the past ten years, and is considered as necessary for the successful manufacture of illuminating gas as steam is on a railroad, and we have been "behind the times" for years in this matter. It is rumored that it is doubtful if the measure will be adopted by the Common Council; that the "influence" of "the boys" will be exerted for all it is worth, and that in even our best wards there are members who will not vote for the measure. It will be a crying shame if it is defeated after what has been said by the superintendent of the works, and it is to be hoped that all persons having influence with their representatives will bring it to bear in favor of progress and cheap gas. CITIZEN.

THE R. F. AND P.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Election of Officers.

The stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company met in the sixteenth annual session yesterday at noon.

The report of the board of directors showed this result:

Gross revenues of the company, \$746,528.88
Operating expenses, 455,577.08

Fixed charges and interest, 84,577.29

Net revenue, 206,374.51
Dividends paid, 156,690.39

Surplus, \$49,684.12

Net surplus, \$3,937.91

The report of the examining committee showing the physical condition of the road to be good was received and approved.

The president, directors and committees were unanimously re-elected as follows: E. T. D. Myers, president. Board of Directors—Monroe Robinson, Jr., of Philadelphia; H. G. Ward, of New York; W. T. Walters, of Baltimore; B. F. Newcomb, of Baltimore. Dr. L. B. Anderson, of Norfolk, was announced a director on the part of the State. Examining Committee—J. B. Baylor, E. Y. Cannon, Charles Ellis, L. B. Anderson, F. T. Willis.

At a meeting of the board of directors a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. was declared payable January 2, 1893.

The case of David Ross (colored), charged with betrayal of confidence of Carrie B. Langston, after promising to marry her, was continued till Friday.

Lawson Richardson (colored) was charged with same offense as to Kate Taylor, and the case was continued till to-day.

The charge against Annie Lewis (colored) for disorder and cursing P. E. Smith, was dismissed.

John Hickey paid \$2.50 for disorder and drunkenness in the street.

William Kinney (colored), charged with being drunk and beating Maria Kinney, was dismissed on paying the costs.

Pardoned by the Governor.

Governor McKinney yesterday pardoned William Conklin, who was serving a term of five years for arson committed in Alexandria. Conklin was severely hurt recently while engaged at work with other convicts in Henry county. He had served more than half his sentence, and his prison record was good.

A Forewarning

A twinge of pain in the side, an aching back, dizziness and weakness, separately or together, are unmistakable warnings of approaching sickness. The liver, blood and nerves require regulating.

Brown's

Iron Bitters

will do the work effectually. It begins the health-restoring process by enriching the blood, creating an appetite, promoting strength. The nerves are toned, the system reorganized, and you can straighten up without twitch or twinge.

Get the Genuine. Beware of Imitations.

OUR DAILY FASHION SHEET.

A Pretty Housewife and a Gown That Harmonized.

I saw a pretty housewife, with sunny brown hair, a wild rose skin and moss eyes, wearing this dress. Such a woman will harmonize with the gown. A rich brunette, with ivory yellow skin tinged with red at the cheeks, and with dull black hair, will look the more rich and warm, and on her the dress will seem the softer and more mist like. The only ones who must not wear it are the glossy, sleek women. They will look too vivid, and they will make the dress seem faded. This

gown is of the softest dull cream, or ivory white China silk. The vines are wild rose, and are either embroidered, or painted in the natural colors, except that the green of the leaves and the pink of the petals are both softened a good deal. If painted the ivory dress should be covered with a fine ivory white net to soften the effect. The three little ruffles are of crisp ribbon or satin. The top one is green like the leaves, the next pink like the petals, and the bottom one brown like the stems. A wash of faint rose color clings the waist. It should be so faint that it almost matches the pink skin that shows through the pale pink crepe or gauze between the collars. These collars are green, like the top ruffle. The lace draped from the edges of the collars over the shoulders, is very fine, and of that dull ivory tint that old lace gets. It may be very lightly embroidered in pale green and rose and several reds, 54 inch but the price is driven down to \$1.25.

Storm Serges, 36 inch goods, in gabeline, gray and garnet, domestic of course, 25c.

25c also goes a good way in buying pretty figured chevrons.

These bright Plaids, 36 inch, at 32c make strong appeal to hosts of purse-strings.

All through the dress stuffs littler prices change the ownership. It's lively and interesting.

More WRAPS came last evening. Here's six items from the Blacks, remembering that the tans, browns and blues are even plentier—

Double breasted Serge Wrap, \$2.25. These would have cost you \$5 if we'd bought it a week earlier—a pretty double breasted serge. It costs you \$3.50.

Black Beaver—but these are all blacks we're talking of—double breasted, big pearl buttons, hardly extravagant to call it handsome, \$5 the price.

OUR DAILY FASHION SHEET.

A Pretty Housewife and a Gown That Harmonized.

I saw a pretty housewife, with sunny brown hair, a wild rose skin and moss eyes, wearing this dress. Such a woman will harmonize with the gown. A rich brunette, with ivory yellow skin tinged with red at the cheeks, and with dull black hair, will look the more rich and warm, and on her the dress will seem the softer and more mist like. The only ones who must not wear it are the glossy, sleek women. They will look too vivid, and they will make the dress seem faded. This

gown is of the softest dull cream, or ivory white China silk. The vines are wild rose, and are either embroidered, or painted in the natural colors, except that the green of the leaves and the pink of the petals are both softened a good deal. If painted the ivory dress should be covered with a fine ivory white net to soften the effect. The three little ruffles are of crisp ribbon or satin. The top one is green like the leaves, the next pink like the petals, and the bottom one brown like the stems. A wash of faint rose color clings the waist. It should be so faint that it almost matches the pink skin that shows through the pale pink crepe or gauze between the collars. These collars are green, like the top ruffle. The lace draped from the edges of the collars over the shoulders, is very fine, and of that dull ivory tint that old lace gets. It may be very lightly embroidered in pale green and rose and several reds, 54 inch but the price is driven down to \$1.25.

Storm Serges, 36 inch goods, in gabeline, gray and garnet, domestic of course, 25c.

25c also goes a good way in buying pretty figured chevrons.

These bright Plaids, 36 inch, at 32c make strong appeal to hosts of purse-strings.

All through the dress stuffs littler prices change the ownership. It's lively and interesting.

More WRAPS came last evening. Here's six items from the Blacks, remembering that the tans, browns and blues are even plentier—

Double breasted Serge Wrap, \$2.25. These would have cost you \$5 if we'd bought it a week earlier—a pretty double breasted serge. It costs you \$3.50.

Black Beaver—but these are all blacks we're talking of—double breasted, big pearl buttons, hardly extravagant to call it handsome, \$5 the price.

Elegant smooth-faced diagonal. It's only \$7.50.

This at \$10 is braid bound at edge, pockets and sleeves. A very correct thing.

It's mighty nearly as handsome as the \$19 ones. Double breasted, beautifully made, \$12.50.

Take Elevator.

RIBBONS galore. All colors and shades. Whatever we've done in ribbon buying we've outdone now. The prices are—

No. 2 per yard 5c
No. 5 per yard 6c
No. 7 per yard 8c
No. 9 per yard 12c
No. 12 per yard 15c
No. 16 per yard 19c
No. 22 per yard 19c
and 21c
5 inches wide, 32c.

Right of Entrance.

To a LINEN stock of undoubted excellence a daily increasing constituency is turning for supplies. Never was the stock so generous in size; in goodness, or toward you in price. Here's a batch of linen news—

German Table Damasks a third under value—

52 inch, pure linen, good pattern, 37 1/2-2c.
55 inch, with red border, 50c.
56 inch, all white, 50c.
60 inch, Grecian border, 60c.
64 inch, scroll border, 75c.
62 inch, a half-bleach excellence, 75c.
67 inch, Grecian border, elegant quality, 75c.
68 inch, clover leaf design, heavy, 98c.

Ten Towels that talk—

23x40 inch Damask, knotted fringe, 36c.
22x48 inch, Damask, beautiful, 45c.
18x40 inch Damask, two rows drawn work, and knotted fringe, 35c.
21x42 inch Mummy Towels, hemmed or fringed, take up water almost sponge-like, 25c.

23x46 inch, Huck, damask border, 36c.
21x43, fringed Huck, colored border, 25c.
21x48, mummy, pretty colored borders, 35c.
16x39, mummy, 12 1/2-2c.
15x39, extra good Huck, 10c.
15x29, checked Glass Towels, wont lint, 7c.

All measures given are actual dimensions by tape line.

A sumptuous Center Piece, elaborate drawn work and hemstitched, \$1.95.
Another beauty, 87c.
Sideboard or bureau scarf, delicate tints, drawn work and knotted fringe all around, 75c.
Another, 72 inches long, 98c.

It was a pretty sight last evening when a number of very little folks were taken among the pretty things in the Basement. There is no way to record the expressions, but at the first look the tiny hands clapped in glee. Try the experiment.

But we must have more room for the coming-in things. So the MAKE-ROOM sale continues among the house-furnishings—

Heavy galvanized Slop Pails, covered, 1-2-gal. hooded oil cans—glass covered with tin—15c.
Kitchen lamps, with burner, 10c.
Big Laundry Baskets, 88c.
Large Japanned Dusters, 5c.
Large strongly made flour sifters, 10c.
8-mould Muffin Pans, 5c.
Brass Umbrella Stands, to close, 35c.
Grate Stands—shovel, tongs and poker, with stand, 69c.

Then Glass—

Thin blown Tumblers, 3c—worth 8c.
Etched Goblets, 50c a doz.
Engraved Tumblers, worth \$1.50 for 85c a doz.
Lot fancy shaped bowls, were 35 to 75c, any for 25c.
25c Pitchers for 10c.
Pretty Celery Dishes, 35c.
4-bottle Casters, 69c.

Five special things—

Onyx-top Table, solid brass frame, \$5.87 instead of \$12.
Solid Brass Table, very handsome, \$5.98, worth \$12.50.
Extension Lamp, with lovely onyx shelf, perfect center draft burner, \$13.75.
Piano Lamp complete, \$5.91—worth \$10.
Homely but necessary—15 inch Cig. Hods, 19c.

Basement.

Come up to-night and see our Bird of Freedom—a rooster 18x20 feet. He'll fill up the archedway.

THE COHEN CO.

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

Tuesday's rain made this DRESS GOODS wonder longer lived and there are enough of those patterns at \$3.75 to give you ample selection yet. These goods opened the season at \$10 and \$11 in New York and the importers thought they couldn't bring over too many, but they did. You reap the benefit. Seven different colorings.

There are also a few of those almost luxurious suitings—6 and 7 yards to the pattern—\$4.50.

Here's a seasonable thing for little—Herring-bone Serge, 40-inch and only 68c.

41-inch Bengaline Corde, in reseda and navy, 79c.

Pretty diagonal effects, most all shades, 40-inch and 50c.

A sumptuous line of Bengaline Corde, bronze, brown and several reds, 54 inch but the price is driven down to \$1.25.

Storm Serges, 36 inch goods, in gabeline, gray and garnet, domestic of course, 25c.

25c also goes a good way in buying pretty figured chevrons.

These bright Plaids, 36 inch, at 32c make strong appeal to hosts of purse-strings.

All through the dress stuffs littler prices change the ownership. It's lively and interesting.

More WRAPS came last evening. Here's six items from the Blacks, remembering that the tans, browns and blues are even plentier—

Double breasted Serge Wrap, \$2.25. These would have cost you \$5 if we'd bought it a week earlier—a pretty double breasted serge. It costs you \$3.50.

Black Beaver—but these are all blacks we're talking of—double breasted, big pearl buttons, hardly extravagant to call it handsome, \$5 the price.

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

Tuesday's rain made this DRESS GOODS wonder longer lived and there are enough of those patterns at \$3.75 to give you ample selection yet. These goods opened the season at \$10 and \$11 in New York and the importers thought they couldn't bring over too many, but they did. You reap the benefit. Seven different colorings.

There are also a few of those almost luxurious suitings—6 and 7 yards to the pattern—\$4.50.

Here's a seasonable thing for little—Herring-bone Serge, 40-inch and only 68c.

41-inch Bengaline Corde, in reseda and navy, 79c.

Pretty diagonal effects, most all shades, 40-inch and 50c.

A sumptuous line of Bengaline Corde, bronze, brown and several reds, 54 inch but the price is driven down to \$1.25.